

JAPAN INSTRUCTS PEACE DELEGATES TO WITHDRAW FROM CONFERENCE IF RACIAL EQUALITY AMENDMENT FAILS

PARIS WONDERERS WHETHER MAKINO WILL TAKE ORDERS LITERALLY OR REMAIN IN ATTEMPT TO TRADE ON OTHER ISSUES AFFECTING ORIENT

Australian Opposition Swung Great Britain Into Line and Blocked Adoption of Amendment.

HUGHES DECLINED TO CONSIDER COMPROMISE

Wilson Attempts to Form Government in Vain and When Conference Broke Up Members Looked Very Grave.

By Herbert Bayard Spence, Copyright, 1919, by the Spence Publishing Co. (The New York World.) (Special Wireless Dispatch.)

Paris, April 17.—Will Japan withdraw her delegates from the peace conference? That is the question that has been agitating Paris since it became known that the revised draft of the league of nations covenant does not contain a provision against racial discriminations. Various efforts have been under way to soothe Japan's dignity, but how far they will be successful cannot yet be said.

Have Orders to Return. Baron Makino, head of the Japanese mission, has received definite instructions to return to Japan in the event that the race clause is not adopted, and it would not be surprising to other delegates were he to follow these orders. Some of the leading men here, however, are inclined to the belief that the Japanese will remain and proceed on a trading basis, seeking compensation for what they are said to regard as a deliberate affront by pressing claims in Asia that heretofore have not been viewed with favor.

Conditions looking toward the completion of peace agreements were far from healthy, anyway, and the Japanese complication, plus the mess into which the question of reparations has been brought—a mess that is daily becoming more and more difficult to lighten the trouble.

British Blocked Change. Great Britain alone, because of the insistence of Australia, blocked the inclusion of the race equality section in the constitution of the league. Premier Hughes declined to listen to any compromise, declaring that his people were unanimously against any action which might be construed as affecting the right of the commonwealth to regulate immigration.

The best efforts of President Wilson to bring over the recalcitrants were futile, and when the meeting broke up at 1:30 Saturday morning all the members of the league commission looked very grave.

The covenant itself has been approved precisely as it was shown to be changed in the afternoon session of the council last week. It will not be published until a plenary session of the peace conference has been held to act upon the draft.

Victory for Wilson. Inclusion of the Monroe Doctrine amendment was a great victory for Mr. Wilson, as was the choice of Geneva for the capital of the league.

The session of the big four, which yesterday gave over to the delegation of the Japanese position and to the question of reparations which hourly becomes increasingly important to the British and French governments because of their inability to make good the promises made to their nations.

More and more the conference is suffering from the blight of secrecy, which affords the basis for wide criticism.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CHINESE DELEGATION

Paris, April 17.—The 14th annual meeting of the council of four today, President Wilson devoted the day to appointments, beginning at 10 o'clock with the Chinese peace delegation and ending after 5 o'clock with Frank P. Walsh, a member of the delegation sent by Irish societies in America to plead the cause of Ireland.

The program for the day had been planned carefully, the president receiving someone every fifteen minutes. Among those received were a French delegation which wanted to see the president about the left bank of the Rhine; the foreign minister of Switzerland, a delegate from Chaldea; two American women labor leaders; the patriarch of Constantinople, Premier Bratianu of Rumania, Premier Pachitch of Serbia, the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs and many others who desired to discuss the problems of their countries.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST. Denver, Colo., April 17.—New Mexico: Friday and probably Saturday fair; warmer east portion Friday. Arizona: Friday fair; Saturday partly cloudy and cooler.

LOCAL REPORT. Conditions for the twenty-four hours ended at 4 p. m. yesterday, recorded at the state university: Highest temperature 72. Lowest 36. Range 36. Mean 54. Humidity at 6 p. m. 58. Maximum wind velocity 13. Prevailing direction Southeast. Character of day Clear.

MISSIONARY IS CHARGED WITH HIDING REBELS

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Seoul, April 12 (Saturday), by the Associated Press.—Houses of seven American missionaries at Pyeng Yang, in northern Korea, were searched by Japanese at the time of the arrest this week of Rev. Eli M. Mowry, a Presbyterian missionary, official adviser says.

The official report says Japanese authorities obtained knowledge that Koreans engaged in editing and circulating news of the independence movement were hiding in Rev. Mowry's residence and were issuing newspapers and circulars from the house. More than forty policemen were stationed around the house during the search. Eleven Koreans, including a girl, were arrested. It is said, and three copies of press and documents relating to the independence were seized.

Six were found guilty and sent to prison. The others were freed. Rev. Mowry, the report adds, is charged with harboring persons actively engaged in propaganda instead of permitting the use of his premises for printing propaganda, as at first reported.

Commenting on Rev. Mowry's arrest, Seoul newspapers charge that the conduct of some missionaries in Pyeng Yang and Syen-Chyun, northwest of Pyeng Yang, has been anything but discreet and claim that, notwithstanding their professions of neutrality, some missionaries have given the impression by their actions that they encouraged Korean agitators. The newspapers express the belief that the missionary body in Korea as a whole is not anti-Japanese and is not inclined to encourage the Koreans, but they fear the Pyeng Yang incident will give the jingoist newspapers of Japan material for further attacks on foreign missionaries.

Bolsheviks Killed 18,000 Persons When They Captured Ufa

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

London, April 17.—Eighteen hundred persons, including 400 women, were murdered by about 100 Bolsheviks in Ufa, according to a telegram from Omsk received in official quarters here.

Ufa, one of the principal cities in the Orenburg district near the Siberian border, was taken by the Bolsheviks early this spring, but late in March was recaptured by forces of the Omsk all-Russian government, which have continued to press back the Bolsheviks in this region. Dispatches from Omsk dated April 5 and received on Tuesday, announced the massacre of the Bolsheviks at Ufa, 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Osa, to the north of Ufa, in this district.

CHILDREN FREED BY MOSLEMS NOW SERIOUS PROBLEM

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

New York, April 17.—Dispatches from Constantinople received today by the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief reported that the problem presented for the release by thousands of Christian women and children from Turkish harems in the Asia Minor is constantly growing. Many have been given shelter by the relief workers, but there remain a large number wandering about the country destitute, some of them crazed from hunger and exposure.

Telegrams have been received in Constantinople from Gregorian bishops, pastors and leading business men in various sections of Asia Minor appealing for help for these women and children. The Turks, the message said, were casting about for means of bringing them up into their homes and orphanages for the purpose of bringing them up as Moslems, believing that by thus setting them free they themselves might be able to escape punishment.

The relief workers, the message added, had dispatched a special train of supplies and had set aside a special appropriation to meet the emergency.

FOUNDER OF ENGINEERS' AUXILIARY IS DEAD

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Duty of Every Voter is to Support New Charter

Considerable discussion seems to have arisen as to whether the new charter shall be adopted. The defenders of the present charter claim that it provides for amendment, whereas the proposed charter does not provide that it can be amended except through an act of the legislature.

While the Journal does not purpose to attempt to pass on the legal phase of the matter, it does have every reason to doubt as to whether the present charter, should the proposed charter be defeated, could be amended. It is of the opinion that the amending clause was stricken out of the proposed charter at the suggestion of one of the members of the supreme court because it was regarded as unconstitutional, and therefore would be unconstitutional in the present charter should the proposed charter be defeated.

There are certain things wanted by the people of Albuquerque, it is the belief of the Journal. One of them is that the personnel of the commission shall be enlarged to at least five members. That will be impossible if the proposed charter is defeated, the present charter is unconstitutional. Another thing which we believe the citizens of Albuquerque want is a commission that draws no remuneration for its services. That cannot be had except by a special act of the city commission. If the proposed charter is defeated, Albuquerque had good mayors and almost uniformly good aldermen when there was no salary for the mayor and no compensation for the aldermen. As soon as a \$1,200 salary was fixed for the mayor, men who wanted the income began to seek the job.

The Journal has seen any reason why the proposed charter should be defeated. That it is not all that it should be is a fact. It is the efforts of members of the present city government who insisted on some amendments being inserted after it had been reported out of the house committee. Whether it was the purpose of the city government to make the measure unconstitutional and therefore contribute to its defeat the Journal does not purpose to say.

There seems to be considerable opposition on the part of the republicans to the proposed charter, on the ground that two democrats will be elected and that they, joining with Walter M. Connell, the present democratic member of the commission, will make the body democratic. That, it seems to the Journal, is quite far-fetched. The entire personnel of the city government at this time is democratic anyway, and therefore no change in that particular could be expected.

If competent lawyers hold, or are even divided in opinion as to whether the provision for the present charter is unconstitutional or not, there should be no hesitancy on the part of the voters in casting their ballots for the adoption of the new charter. It is better in every respect than the present charter, even if the latter can be amended by the voters of the city.

BOTH CONTESTANTS READY FOR BIG AIR RACE ACROSS ATLANTIC FOR BIG PURSE

(By W. P. Beazell, Special Correspondent.)

St. Johns, N. F., April 17.—While weather conditions at sea were too unsettled today to permit Harry G. Hawker, Australian aviator, or Captain Frederick P. Raynham, his British rival, to start their trans-Atlantic race conditions here were favorable enough to allow Raynham to make a test flight in his biplane. Hawker already has made his final trial trip and ought both machines are resting in their hangars, ready to take to the air at the first signs of clearing.

Raynham observed on the flight great fog banks off the coast, rising from floating ice and extending far out into the Atlantic.

Inauspicious reports were received from weather men who announced that "cyclonic belts" over the Atlantic made a start inadvisable. The situation became all the more interesting because Hawker and Raynham have been close friends for a long time and throughout the war devoted themselves to exactly the same work, the testing of planes for battle service and the front. The two with planes shared with the Bristol type the distinction of being the most used in France. The Martinsyde planes were similarly, though not so extensively, used in the American air force. Hawker had as much in common professionally as personally. They met today in the most cordial way, but neither means to sacrifice anything to the other's advantage.

Hawker is flying for a bonus of \$50,000. The entire amount of the prize offered by the Daily Mail will be divided among the Southwest Aviation company, the Rolls-Royce company and the others whose equipment is used.

It is now possible to tell some of the details of the plane in which Hawker will make the "big hop." Its most striking feature is a device by which the entire under carriage is to be dropped when he has got well out to sea. The dropping of this structure, light as it is in actual weight and of being slight resistance to the air, will add ten miles an hour to the speed of the ship. This has been demonstrated by exhaustive tests.

The maintained speed of the plane is 100 miles an hour in theoretical flight. This speed must be kept up hour after hour in actual flight. However, there are times when less than 100 miles may be obtained, and times when the plane will make 118 miles. During the first of the Brooklands it achieved an average of 118 miles for nine hours and fifteen minutes.

Smashes on Landing. The extraordinary device, used for the getaway and then dropped at sea, requires the unusual feat of landing without an under carriage. That means that the machine must be deliberately wrecked at the end of the flight. There are dangers that this will entail death—or injury of one or both men—but this risk is a matter of indifference to Hawker and Grieve. Hawker has made such landings, but had not practiced them before the trans-Atlantic flight. The Brooklands machine had been completed in the factory of the Sopwith company. Practically a duplicate machine was built. It carried the same weight of engine and propeller, and offered the same kind of resistance. It was, in fact, dropped the under carriage, flew with it for a time, and then landed in a deliberate crash. Its propeller was broken and the under wing was pretty badly smashed. The amount of damage done, however, was surprisingly small and it is said by men who saw the landing that a layman might have been at a loss to see what the damage was.

When Hawker had demonstrated the feasibility of the device, work went ahead on the actual trans-Atlantic ship. A great professional and technical interest is felt in this scheme, and there will be few features of the flight accounted of more importance among engineers of successful flights. It will establish the dependability of such

FINAL DRAFT OF TREATY OF PEACE IS BEING RAPIDLY PUT INTO PRINT

Covenant of League of Nations to Occupy Place of Honor and First Subject to Be Treated in Detail.

TEXTUAL FORM HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON

Only Work Now to Be Assembling of Three Sub-Divisions Into One Treaty Which Will Be 70,000 Words.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE. Paris, April 17, by the Associated Press.—The drafting of the final form of the peace treaty is proceeding rapidly in order to have it ready for presentation to the German delegates when they arrive at Versailles a week hence. The document, as framed, begins with an introduction in the form of a protocol setting forth the complete list of belligerent powers taking part in the war and making peace, with the designation of plenipotentiaries of each country and with their powers to sign.

Then comes a declaration of impressive brevity not exceeding thirty words, stating that on the conclusion of the treaty and the exchange of ratifications, the war shall come to an end.

Following upon the declaration of peace the present intention of the peace delegates is to have the covenant of the league of nations occupy the place of honor in the treaty and to be the first subject treated in detail. It will thus take the priority it had in the program of the peace conference.

Then in succession will follow the military, naval and aerial terms, reparations, responsibilities, the Rhine frontier, the Saar region, Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, the future of Danzig as an international port, Germany's Schleswig-Holstein frontier and a large number of special subjects, including the international ports and waterways, an extended economic and financial provisions not directly connected with reparations.

The textual form of all these subdivisions has been completed, so that the work at present going on is chiefly fitting together the parts into a homogeneous whole. This is being done by international experts representing the five great powers. Their work is largely formal, as the council of four and the commissions have adopted the language of the various parts now being fitted together.

It is interesting to note that the treaty as a whole will exceed seventy thousand words, or the contents of a large, closely printed volume. The text is being prepared in French and English, and as a means of expediting the work, a German text may be prepared, though it is foreseen that the German plenipotentiaries may ask for a considerable time to peruse a document of such magnitude.

TUG IS SUNK BY AN ARMY TRANSPORT

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

New York, April 17.—The homecoming joy of 1,352 American troops on the steamer Saxonia was dashed this afternoon when the soldiers, clustered cheering at the rail, saw the naval tug Freehold stop to the bottom of the Hudson river by a blow from the Saxonia's propeller as she was working to warp the big liner into her pier.

A muster of the Freehold's crew tonight showed that three men missing. Rescued members of the crew said they saw Larry Lannahan, chief machinist mate, sink after a short struggle. It was thought possible that the other men unaccounted for had been picked up by small boats and taken ashore.

Munich Isolated.

Berlin, Tuesday, April 15, (10 p. m. by the Associated Press.)—Railroad communication between Berlin and Munich has ceased. Bamberg, which is still the seat of the Hoffman government, also is cut off from Munich. Numerous rumors are current, but there is nothing to indicate clearly which party is in control. The troops apparently have been successful in confining the insurrection to Munich.

Princess Cecile Is Seeking a Divorce From Crown Prince

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Zurich, April 17.—The former German Crown Princess Cecile has taken steps to divorce her husband, Frederick William, according to announcements given to Zurich newspapers by the former Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mother of the former crown prince. The statement says that it long has been the desire of Cecile to divorce her husband but that the pressure of the Hohenzollern family up to this time had prevented her from carrying it out.

The statement of the grand duchess charges Frederick William with cruelty to his wife, saying: "On one occasion some time ago, the occasion became so unbearable that my daughter actually fled from her home. She almost succeeded in reaching Switzerland. Orders were sent from Berlin to intercept her and she was captured at the German frontier like a common criminal and taken to Berlin under arrest."

"My daughter will be able to place before the German court overwhelming evidence against her husband and will be able to prove many instances of the grossest cruelty. His infidelities were numerous and there is abundant proof of them. His brutality was atrocious. On more than one occasion my daughter was treated with actual violence. She was bruised and her face was disfigured by her husband's blows."

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WILSON AND PREMIERS TO MEET IN 3 PM GERMAN TERMS OF PEACE WHICH ALLIES ARE TO DEMAND

PEACE COUNCIL ARE EXPECTED TO SPEED UP WITH THE RETURN OF LLOYD GEORGE FROM TRIP HOME

JAPANESE DENY GOVERNMENT BY KOREANS FORMED

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

San Francisco, April 17.—Formal denial that a Korean provisional government had been set up in Seoul was made here today by T. Ohta, Japanese consul general. He stated also that Japanese authorities denied the Korean declaration of independence was openly distributed by the provisional government in Seoul.

Cabled advices of the progress of the revolution given out by Mr. Ohta today said: "April 11. A mob of 200 people violently attacked the office of the local government of Chosen county, the Koo Kai Do, where there were on the same day two other disturbances on a smaller scale, but all of them were subdued without casualty."

"A violent attack was made on the Koo Kai Do, where there were on the same day two other disturbances on a smaller scale, but all of them were subdued without casualty. The mob then disbanded. In two disturbances in south Keishoo Do and one each in south Zenta Do, Kookai Do and Kooen Do, mobs were reported numbering from twenty to 200 persons, but later they were all dispersed without damage on either side."

"April 12.—In Kinkai county of South Zenta Do, a mob of 200 rushed at the patrol station and inflicted some damage. They were at first repulsed by the gendarmes but again came back in greater strength, which was met by the gendarmes and infantrymen who fired jointly upon the lawless crowd. It is probable that there may be a considerable number of casualties. One gendarme has been found seriously wounded. A mob of thirty persons in a certain locality of North Keishoo Do was dispersed without damage."

FARMERS DEMAND VOICE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS BODY

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Denver, Colo., April 17.—Resolutions were adopted at the closing session today of the national convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union asking for representation of farmers on the league of nations.

A copy of the resolutions was sent to the American peace delegation at Paris by cablegram. Specifically, the resolutions request "the creation of a department in the league of nations which shall have control over international agricultural affairs." Delegates at the convention, the resolution says, feel that the need of feeding furnished Europe and the place of the farmer in supplying the world's bread basket entitle him to a place in the league.

Announcement of a farming conference, to be held in Europe in the near future was made today. The conference will be held by representatives of the farming industry in all English speaking countries. Other resolutions adopted expressed opposition to conscription and universal training in time of peace. The reduction of armies and navies to the minimum was urged and the immediate repeal of the daylight savings law was advocated.

Selection of the next meeting place was left to the board of directors.

BIG PACKERS WILL MEET WITH EMPLOYES

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Washington, April 17.—Representatives of the five big packing companies and their employees will meet in Chicago April 23 with representatives of the government to consider an extension of the working agreement now in effect. The agreement, covering wages, hours and working conditions, is effective only for the period of the war. The packing companies recently offered to extend it for one year after the conclusion of peace.

FRENCH TO HELP TRAIN THE POLES

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Paris, April 17 (French Wireless Service).—When General Haller started across Germany to Poland from France Tuesday with the first contingent of returning Polish troops, he was accompanied by a number of French officers who will assist in the reorganization of the Polish armies.

Adriatic Coast Question Is Not Yet Settled and Italian Delegates Are Working Hard for Agreement.

LABOR TROUBLES ARE SPREADING IN EUROPE

Northern Italy Has Strike, One Day Walkout Has Been Called in France, but Occupied Zone Is Quiet.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE. Paris, April 17 (by the Associated Press).—The procedure on the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles has virtually been decided upon. It will be president Wilson and the premiers will hold the first meeting and deliver the treaty, as it is not deemed feasible to have all the allied powers attend this initial session.

The actual arrival of the Germans at Versailles, it is stated, is scheduled for Friday night, April 25, but the meeting with the president and premiers will not be held until Saturday and may even be deferred until Monday.

After the treaty is actually delivered, it is intended to allow adequate time for the Germans to make inquiries concerning the various details before returning to Weimar. This is expected to take about two days, the first day being devoted by the Germans to familiarizing themselves with the terms, and the second day to answering such queries as they may make.

Will Be No Argument.

There is no purpose to have this assume the character of a discussion, but merely the elucidation of any points which may assist in obtaining prompt and favorable action when the plenipotentiaries return to Weimar. It is believed the stay of the plenipotentiaries at Weimar will cover a week, thus bringing them back to Versailles about May 8 to 10. This, however, is conjectural, for it is difficult to gauge the rapidity of the decisions reached at Weimar.

Premier Lloyd George's declaration in the British parliament that France had given full guarantees against a renewal of German attacks, is the first authoritative statement that such guarantees have been given and arouses the keenest discussion regarding the nature of the guarantees as affecting the United States and Great Britain. The French report says that the guarantees amount to an alliance, and the semi-official Temps says:

Language Very Plain.

"Premier Lloyd George's language admits of only one meaning. This is that Great Britain and the United States engage to sustain France in case she is again attacked by Germany. Such an alliance is legitimate and necessary. Mr. Lloyd George would not have pronounced such words lightly and his announcement is singularly instructive."

The council of four, which framed the guarantees as part of the Rhine settlement, has thus far maintained a rigid silence except for the general declaration of Lloyd George. Viscount Chinda of the Japanese delegation, however, today by his appearance before the council of four Saturday on the Kiaochow question, with a view to an adjustment with China which shall be incorporated in the peace treaty. The American delegation, however, on an accord will be reached, whereby China will ultimately control Kiaochow, with suitable recognition of Japan's efforts.

A plenary session of the peace conference will be held two days next Wednesday and Thursday, to pass upon a large number of remaining details before the meeting with the Germans.

With the return to Paris of Premier Lloyd George, accompanied by the Earl of Curzon and Lord Milner, it is expected that there will be a speeding up of the final preparations, preliminary to the gathering of the representatives of the associated powers with the German delegates at Versailles on April 25.

There was no meeting of the council of four Paris Thursday, and President Wilson was thus enabled to take up many matters with various delegations, which may be considered as issues of the coming peace settlement. The problems of many countries, including Ireland, Rumania, Serbia and Portugal have thus again come under the consideration of the president.

According to the present purpose the council of the league of nations will be the first subject treated in detail after the declaration of peace. After that the matter of military, naval and aerial terms, reparations, responsibilities and frontiers will be taken in hand.

Italian Question Unsettled.

As it is evident that the question of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast have not yet been definitely settled, the Italian delegates are working earnestly to secure a decision before the 100th chamber of deputies meets on April 24.

It is the intention of the aeronautical commission of the peace conference to form a permanent international commission on aerial navigation (Continued on Page Two.)